

Furniture &

M E R I C A N C H A I R S .

MOZEN JUST OPENED, at the ROYAL FURNISHING
MAGAZINE, comprising SEVERAL PATTERNS in DINING,
KITCHEN, LIBRARY, &c., &c.

FRAN CHAIRS, at 7s 6d each

FRAN COUCHES

FRAN SUITES, in great variety

VERY CHINESE, MATTING, nice patterns, VERY WIDE and
VERY CHEAP

DINING ROOM BASKETWORK, nice new patterns and colours.
Large

FIFTY-SEVEN CASES OF DOMESTIC GLASSWARE, includ-
ing 200 dozen of Cut Wine Glasses, at 6s per dozen

very nice Wine Tumblers, Decanters, Flower tubes, &c.,
&c.

Significant collection of
TOILET ORNATELS
to select from—100 patterns.

DRAWING-ROOM SUITES AT TWENTY POUNDS are
worthy of notice.

U-TRAINED MIRRORS, NINETEEN cases just opened.

THE ROYAL FURNITURE ARCADE
has an immense stock of FURNITURE and GENERAL
FURNISHING MERCHANDISE, to which PUBLIC INTRU-
SION is invited. All marked in
PLAIN-FIGURE PRICES,
NO ABATEMENT,
and PROMPT NET CASH PAYMENT

W. B. CAMPBELL,
426 (new number), George-street.

VENTURE SHOWROOM.

The undersigned invite the attention of parties furnishing
drawings recently received, and the public generally, to the
RESIDENCE

view of
HIGH CLASS FURNITURE,
NOW ON HAND,
AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS,
FOR PRIVATE SALE,
AT TRAIL PRICE,
during a temporary abatement of the DINING-ROOM,
DRAWING-ROOM, and BEDROOM FURNITURE
in MOST NOVEL and FASHIONABLE DESIGN,
which are now being hurriedly ordered and will be
used by us.

EXTENSIVE SHIPMENTS,
consignments having been made with the LEADING MANUFACTURERS
IN EUROPE, IN LONDON for continuous supplies.

A great variety of ELEGANT and SUBSTANTIAL FURNI-
TURE, of a LESS EXPENSIVE CHARACTER is also open for
sale, and is well adapted for the requirements of HOUSE-
HOLDERS IN REQUISITE (with or without Bedding, ALSTRAIT
TELEPHONE, FURNITURE, and other REQUISITES, and
other makers, and a large assortment of COLONIAL FURNI-
TURE (under address), which may be purchased at very low
prices.

EXPERIENCED PACKERS are retained for the safe disposi-
tion for the country or for shipment.

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LATEST EXHIBITION NOTICE.
ONE HUNDRED EXHIBITION ARTICLES.
 Purchased at a sacrifice from Exhibitors' Agents, and others,
 are now exposed for sale in the Window at
THE ROYAL PURSINGHAM ARCADE,
 to be sold at an
ENORMOUS REDUCTION,
 from the former market prices.
 UNDER THE EXCITEMENT of Sales by Auction, **FABULOUS**
 Prices have been obtained for Exhibition Goods.
 INDUENT PURCHASERS will not fail to avail themselves of
 this opportunity, and to demand for calm and careful inspection, before
 selling at their money.
 Every body seems desirous of obtaining some
REGULABLE SOCIETY
 of our
DESIRABLE OFFERTY as this has been
 hitherto opposed.
 A leading feature of this class, is its
ECONOMY.
 It can only be faithfully carried out under the

PROMPT NET CASH SYSTEM.
 Answers are to be furnished the sum of \$45,
 for \$25, for \$35, and for \$45,
 the net cash expenditure of \$70 a house may be sixty
 dollars.
 I will do it well.
 \$20, \$30, \$40, or any other given amount will furnish a
 satisfactory elaboration.

When you go to the
 ROYAL FURNISHING ARCADE,
 for the printed House Lists.
 There can be no mistake about the solidity of our leading
 business principles.

PLAIN FIGURE PRICES.
 NO ABATEMENT.
 PROMPT NET CASH PAYMENTS.

W. B. CAMPBELL
 ROYAL FURNISHING ARCADE,
 126 (see number), GEORGETOWN, DIST. CITY.

P.R.E.F.E.C.T. SEWING MACHINE

A PERFECT SEWING-MACHINE
A PERFECT SEWING-MACHINE
TWO MACHINES COMBINED
TWO MACHINES COMBINED
TWO MACHINES COMBINED
IS THE NEW HAND AND FOOT
IN THE NEW HAND AND FOOT
THE NEW WHEELER AND WILSON
THE NEW WHEELER AND WILSON
THE NEW WHEELER AND WILSON
Will do every description of sewing on all sorts
of material from
Muslin to Leather.
INSPECT THE NEW MACHINES
INSPECT THE NEW MACHINES
AND BE CONVINCED
AND BE CONVINCED.
The new machines are warranted to give complete
satisfaction.
Machines adjusted. Repairs of imitations.
GORDON AND GOTCHE, Sole Agents,
357, George-street.

U B L C N O T I F I C A T I O N

AMERICAN SINGER, No 14,
NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

at TURNER AND CO.'S 333, GEORGE-STREET.
THESE MACHINES ARE BUILT
ESPECIALLY FOR AT HOME SEWING,
and by PAYING A DEPOSIT,
YOU CAN HAVE ONE
THE BALANCE,
7s 6d;
AND IF WE CANNOT MAKE THEM
GIVE SATISFACTION,
WE RETURN THE MONEY.
Also
HOME SHUTTLE and HOME COMPASS MACHINES,
fitting, or 2s 6d weekly.
Needles and CO. to suit all Machines. Repairs done
TURNER AND CO., 333, GEORGE-STREET.
THE AUTOMATIC SILENT SEWING-MACHINE,
OF THE WILKINSON AND GIBBS COMPANY.
Self-regulating and easy to use. Good for most la-
bor. Best material and workmanship, & therefore most durable.
HERBULE WHEAT, & 42, George-street, Sydney.
'OUTS' FURNISHED.—Houses Furnished, Weekly
or monthly payments. Robert Harris, 85, Pitt-st.
JAMES WATSON, 10, D'ARCY-STREET, 2nd FLOOR.

COAL, FIREWOOD, &c.
 A. COMPANY'S COAL
 AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY are now free
 Association, and are prepared to supply coal at their
 18-19, and until further notice at the following prices:—
 Small Coal, 8s 6d per ton
 Small Coal, 5s per ton
 JESSIE GRIGSON, General Superintendent,
 A. Company's Office, Newcastle, 10th June, 1880. A. Company.
 TWENTY-TWO SHILLINGS per ton, delivered in
 Newcastle for NEWSCAIRE COAL. MITCHELL, Druggist-street.

STOCK AND STATIONS.
LIVERINA, N. W. M.
10,000 very superior Maiden Ewes.
T. H. SON, and R. DOERY have received instructions to offer private sale, the above.
The ewes were lambled in May and June last year, and will be ready for the clip and inspection in a few days. They comprise all the droppings of the years, and are a really fine lot, and well worth any attention.
INSTOCKED OR SLIGHTLY STOCKED PASTORAL COUNTRY.—Wanted, in Western Queensland, all large blocks, freehold and permanent watered. Apply to the undersigned for particulars. C. Sahi, German Consulate, W. Sydney.

ANAKOFET, 70c. Trichord, walnut, Acacia, Beech: cost 250c. A. Roemerstr. post Oxford-st. West. Australia. Best cut.

MANO for SALE. handsome rosewood Cottage, very great bargain. 333, Riley-street, Barry Mills.

NEW YORK, APRIL 30.

It is plain, however, that should Grant be nominated, it is now confidently believed, there will be a "new departure" in our politics. The Republicans have no fear, in at least half a dozen States, succeeded in maintaining their presence in the Government, and the very basis of the Government is the German population, of which this has been composed—the "friends of man," and believers in the "equality of races" and the "dignity of labour"—is exactly that portion most susceptible to a dread of a change of the Government from a democratic republic into a republic with German influences, and the Government is so constituted, and that should a dread be unfounded, should any man become President once beyond the term allotted by the tradition of a century, few are rash enough to assert. Once pass the limit established by the "Father of his country," and there is no reason, political or social, why the incumbent of the Presidency should not be elected to his own home. There are now over a hundred thousand office-holders, and the prestige of the reigning President is of itself sufficient to overcome any ordinary passing cloud of scandal or dislike. It is hoped, however, by the German men that the accessions to the Republican party from among the rich Democrats in the course of a few years will be sufficient to carry the country through the weakness of the Radical Democratic Germans. In short, should they succeed in having Grant nominated, they have made up their minds to wage the campaign upon the "law and order" theory. All friends of a "strong Government" will be inclined to vote for the man who is capable of doing this. It is not probable that they will be enough to secure the rights of property and the established order of society under any and all circumstances.

Next to the election, the case of a coloured West Point cadet, named Whitaker, has been the most interesting topic of the month. West Point is one of the most aristocratic institutions of the country. It is our only military school, and as each Congressional district has but one nomination to it annually, the distinction of being chosen there is eagerly sought after. Besides, the school is of the highest faculty and the graduates are the very best in the land. Of course everything is gratuitous, and, as some journals in favour of its abolition frequently say, it is nothing after all but a "charity school." But none the less it is a feather in the cap of any family to have one of its sons graduate from this historic academy, and thus enter the commissioned ranks of our exclusive army. Most of the graduates who serve in the army are of the highest social position and the more lucrative calling of an engineer.

With negro suffrage, and its concomitant of negro Con-

There has been a dreadful disaster at Gilmore's Garden which since it was first reported by Mr. Barragan as a monster hippodrome, has been the scene of nearly all the great fairs and shows and walking carnivals. It would seem that the disaster occurred through a simple mistake. The wall facing in. At the time the showmen were holding a fair in behalf of the Hazenman Hospital, and among their other attractions was an art gallery, held in a hall recently added to the building by Mr. Vanderbilt. The gas heater, still clinging to the beams exposed and forced its way out of the wall. Luckily, the fire did not spread and the fire department, which had been called, did not find it necessary to go to the art gallery, but presented a very large table covered with a red cloth, and by great further good luck, the manager of the fair and some of its managers escaped without sign of danger, and singularly enough suffered from a premonition of a coming catastrophe. According to their own statement, it was quite as much the latter feeling as the former that was the cause of the cracking in the ceiling of the hall. The gas was leaking out of the wall. This was done with an admirable judgment by slowly turning down the gas. The people wondered why the light grew so dim and left the room to ascertain the cause. Just as the last score were leaving, and just as the gas went completely out, the crash came. Only three persons were completely unharmed, but there were over thirty men seriously injured. All the same thing happened at the other end of the building, but there would have been any saving.

Reference has been already made to the fact that business is by no means so flourishing as it was. The rise in prices, and the consequent increase of imports, is generally mentioned as the cause of the supply being on a more greater than the demand, and the glutting market. It is probable, however, that the cause of the escape of the market has a great deal to do with it. Within the past week, the Legislature have passed a bill which has added eight money and a bare stock market to the existing depression. This bill provides for the taxation of all foreign capital "used or employed" in this State. It is an amendment to the Canadian and English banks, which are the main escape route for the foreign money. The capitalists and corporations have by law to pay upon their money. Its credit will be to drive an ancient camped at \$5,000,000 dollars from the city. A bill designed for the same end was passed many years ago, but the bonds approved were "foreign capital invested," and the Supreme Court held that it was unconstitutional. The new bill is now on time limit. The bill has yet to receive the signature of the Governor, and it is by no means unlikely that he will veto it. Even as the matter stands now, however, the foreign banks have called in nearly all their "call loans" and are making all the necessary preparations for withdrawal. The arguments on both sides of the question seem to have great weight, and it is not clear what the present effect of the bill is decidedly depressing.

NEW ZEALAND.

From our files by the mail we take the following extracts:—

A Southern Journalist makes the following remarks on the estimates for our National system of education:—"The estimates for the nine months ending March 31, 1880, provided for an expenditure of £259,011 on education, whilst for a further sum of £21,000 was voted for the school buildings. It will, therefore, be seen that for the nine months referred to Parliament voted the enormous sum of £450,011 for educational purposes, being over £21 per head of scholars in attendance at Public schools at the end of 1878 were 55,040, and we believe that by the present time the number is about 60,000. If the nominal sum of £21 per head be taken, and the number of scholars attending school, the revenue would thereby be relieved to the extent of £20,000, and we maintain that it would be perfectly right that parents should be made to recognise the responsibility of their children's education."

The *Northern Luminary*, referring to the gumdust industry, states that during the past year there has been exported from Russell £236,109 worth of gum, and from Auckland £107,000. It is estimated that the quantity of gum exported the gum again as varnish, at the rate of £200 per ton, a company should be formed in the province for manufacturing the varnish there, and thus save the money lost in transporting it to the present process.

A New Plymouth telegram states:—"The road parties have passed through a dreadful time during the past week, and the heavy rain has done much to increase their suffering. Withstanding the wet they are again at road work. A party of Armed Constabulary have cleared to within a few chains of the main Paritaka road. They are now waiting for the rain to clear away, and can then go to shift camp to Waitaki, which is about five miles distance from here. The party will work backwards and forwards, Major Goring's camp is only five miles from here, and they will be bound to connect the road with the two camps. To Waitaki has given strict orders that his people are to treat the Armed Constabulary and public works volunteers with every civility."

SUPREME COURT.

[illegible]

Mr. WILLIAM MANNING was of the same opinion, and had no doubt of the propriety of the decision; he considered that there would be greater danger if those temporary transfers of theatres were continued, and that the law would be held responsible in any way for any breach of the law committed by the transferees. The whole of the dramatic corps are still paid by the lessee, and, for aught the world knew, no such thing as a transfer of the theatre would be possible without some liability arising, when a transfer or agreement in writing might be produced to rid the lessee of his liability, and to shift it on to, it might be, a man of straw. Such an arrangement would be a *bona-fide* transaction between Gamble and Bennett, by which the former, for the sum of £2,000, would lease the lessee of the theatre for a week, and the latter would be responsible for the expenses incurred by the company; in another sense, the person who put them in the theatre, who employed them, was their principal. If the lessee had a certain dramatic corps engaged nightly; before the theatre appeared and the company was engaged by the lessee, the company would be the lessee's employees, and the lessee would still be the lessee's employer; and there service did not terminate when Gamble's term came to an end, and the theatre was sold to Bennett, because it was privately between Bennett and Gamble; to the actors it did not matter, so long as they were called upon to play and received their salaries. From whom, then, did they receive their salaries? From Gamble, and he gave them general orders from Bennett to play any piece Gamble asked them, or they must have taken their orders directly from Bennett or his manager; and Gamble would be of opinion that the theatre was Bennett's directions. It might be that Bennett caused the representation of the piece in question, or it might be Gamble gave the necessary directions. In either case the theatre would be of opinion that the theatre was Gamble's, and he had seen that an immoral or an improper piece was about to be played, his Honor thought that Bennett would have had the right to have prohibited the representation of the piece in question, and to have secured the copyright. Bennett had that power, and it seemed clear that he knew of Gamble's intention to produce the play in question.

Mr. Justice WILKINS concurred in the view taken by the Court, and was of opinion that the case was governed by the decision in *Widdowson v. Marsh v. Cooke*.

INSOLVENCY COURT.—SATURDAY.
SCHIEFS, LIABILITIES.
 Edwin Wiffian, Bailey, of Murrumbidgee, contractor.
 Liabilities, £10 10s. 6d. Assets, £10 10s. 6d.
 John Budge, of Newcastle, drover. Liabilities,
 £253 10s. Assets, £51.
 George Raveenast Stephen, of Sydney, late of Murrumbidgee. Liabilities, £17 18s. 3d. Assets, nil.

SURETIES.
 James Watts, of Rymer Creek, near Wagga Wagga, contractor. Liabilities, £10 10s. 6d. Assets, £4 7s. 6d.
 Robert, official assignee.
 George Gunning, of Grafton, bonded Assurance. Liabilities, £175 12s. 6d. Assets, £65. Mr. Sandeman, official assignee.
 John Noble, of Spring-creek, (Goonoo Goonoo, farmer. Liabilities, £175 12s. 10d. Assets, £13 10s. Mr. Sampill, official assignee.
 Joseph Andrew Ephraim, of Ultimo, iron worker. Liabilities, £253 17s. 6d. Assets, £5. Mr. Lyons, official assignee.
 Richard Vaughan, of Camden, hawker, labourer. Liabilities, £108 17s. 2d. Assets, £7. Mr. Sandeman, official assignee.

LAW NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT,--MONDAY, JUNE 14.

Territory List.--New Trial Motions, &c.; The City Bank v. Allen, Brink v. Donkin, D. C. Appeal; Bessard v. Oriental Bank, Alcorn v. The Commissioner for Railways.

Prothonotary's Office.--For taxation: Simonsen, Fischer, at 10.30; Hild and another v. Kemp, at 11; same v. same, at 11.10; 8 and many, Bedwell, at 11.30; Croft v. Jackson, at 12; Commercial Bank v. Brown, at 12.30.

Master's Office.--At 11 a.m. Cornell v. McLennan and another, evidence prior to hearing on behalf of the plaintiff. At noon, 188 v. 188, and the estate of William and another v. Underwood, to proceed on state of facts.

INSOLVENCY MEETINGS.
June 14.—Abraham Selig, Ralph Somerville Bamford, Henry Graham, third; Bruno Francis Reid, examination of witnesses; Thomas Hardy and James Murray, examination of insolvents and witnesses. At Young: William Toohy, second. At Rom-bals, Robert Beck, second.
June 15.—James Dixon Little, Peter Shanahan, Edward Charles Conn, Thomas Aloysius Bourke, George William Scott, Napoleon Smith, examination of witnesses; Joseph Oberthur, E. J. Tansie, James Wilson, Joseph Riley, examination of witnesses.

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EPPE'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our invalids with a delicate and nourishing food, which will save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist any tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle poisons are floating around us ready to invade and undermine our health. In a weak point, they will force their way in, and taking possession, there we will flourish well fortified with pure blood and a properly organized system."—*THE LANCET*, 1880.

Labelled—Wm. Eppe & Son, Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT

WATER POLICE COURT.

On Saturday morning, the bench was occupied by Mr. Marsh, P.M., and Messrs. Scott, V. Brown, and Gribble. *John Pennington*, described as a painter, was sentenced to 10 days in the County Jail, for a larceny of a coat, valued at \$1.00, the property of William Brown.

Joe Pennington, otherwise *Anders*, was brought before the Court on a warrant of \$100.00, for a larceny of a coat, the property of Mrs. Nicholson, in December last. The prisoner had been of large over size, and was only arrested, he pretends, day, when he was apprehended by constable John Pennington, who was at the time on duty in the employ of Mrs. Nicholson, on the 16th of December. On that day Mrs. Nicholson locked her bedroom door, and wanted the key to the prisoner. Some time after, she heard a noise in the room, where she was sleeping, and she had found on the floor in the bedroom, and Mrs. Nicholson, having reason to suspect the truth of the girl's statement, she called the girl, who told her that she had stolen \$24.00, and then found that \$2.00 of the amount was missing, she told the girl with the robbery, and threatened to give her into custody if she did not return it. Pennington then took the girl to the County Jail, where she was kept to same evening. The prisoner denied the charge, and any cross-examination was directed to show that another girl, named Martha, had been in the room on the night of the robbery, and that the prisoner was committed for trial at the next Quarter Sessions, commencing on the 28th day, and being allowed.

John Pennington, a woman, who was charged with assaulting constable Leahan whilst in the execution of his duty, was fined in the sum of \$40., with the alternative of 14 days imprisonment. He was further charged with wearing an indecent uniform, for which he was ordered to pay \$10.

John Robert and William Napster were each fined \$10, for behaving in a riotous manner, and for disturbing the peace. **Edward Napster** was arrested on Friday by constable Stuart for offending against decency in St. Mary's Road, and was ordered to go to goal for one month, in default of paying the fine. **John H. Napster** and **William Napster** were each fined for damaging the constable's uniform to the extent of 22s.

Robert Ferguson, who was arrested for being drunk in the company of a horse and cab in Cambridge-street, was ordered to pay a fine of 20s., or to go to goal for seven days.

NEWTOWN POLICE COURT.

On Friday the bench was occupied by Messrs. James Kennell and William Kendall, J.P.s., and the following cases were disposed of:—(Garnham v. Garnham, wife divorced; **John H. Napster** and **William Napster**, 10s. each; **John H. Napster**, 10s.; **Sergeant McNamara v. Peter Plantford**, disobeying an order of maintenance: warrant to seize; **Licensing Business**: Applications were granted in the cases of **John H. Dick**, of Edinburgh Hotel, **William Hilliard**, and **David Glickster**, renewal of colonial wine license.

CORONER'S INQUEST.
On Saturday afternoon the City Coroner held an inquest, this office, touching the death of a man named Francis Pearce. From the evidence adduced it appeared that the deceased was a native of Cornwall, and was aged 29 years. On Friday afternoon last he was working at Sawyell's brickworks, Marickville, in company with several others, filling a truck with clay, when suddenly a mass of earth was hurled upon him, crushing him against the truck; there had been nothing to indicate that the earth was unsafe or likely to fall; the pit or excavation in which he was engaged was about 15 feet deep, but the earth was not very high, and the truck was not very near the bottom of the pit. The Coroner, after consulting the Infirmary, and admitted into that institution by Dr. Brown, but in spite of every means that he expended on Saturday, Dr. Brown had made a post-mortem examination of the remains, and found that the deceased had died from the effects of injuries received through a quantity of earth falling upon him, and the jury returned a verdict of death by accident.

INFANTS' HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—The appeal of the committee of the above for money, as so far brought in to the funds of the charity about £140, a sum for which the committee are very thankful, and which is still quite inadequate for their needs. There are 500 in debt, and have seventy-one children to provide for. The parents of most pay towards their maintenance, but the rest cover expenses.

During the past two days a man with an insane wife, two widows, and five respectable servant girls have come imploring the committee to take their little ones and promising to contribute (according to the wages they earn) towards their

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EXTINCT LACERTINAE OF AUSTRALIA.—At the meeting of the Royal Society, held at Burlington House on April 15, Professor Owen, in a second part of his description of the Great Australian Lacertina (*Lacertisaurus*), communicated to the Society in 1838, and proceeded to describe the additional fossils subsequently received. They were the remains of a Lacertine, which he described as occurring in the provinces of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia; and he was indebted to Sir Daniel Whistler, Bart, and especially to Dr. Bennett, F.R.S., of Sydney, for the specimens which he had been enabled to collect at Toowoomba, Queensland, for the subjects of his paper. After defining the characters of the dorsal, sacral, and pelvic girdles, and of the vertebral column, and the bones exhibited, of the natural size, the remarkable and novel structure of the skull. In some of these characters

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NEW YORK CHURCHES.—From a book recently prepared in New York it appears that there are 489 churches in New York city, of which 338 are classed as Protestant and have accommodations for 275,000 persons. The Protestant Episcopal Church has 106 churches, with 11,845 sittings; the Presbyterians have 65, with 11,888 sittings; the Dutch Reformed Church has 25, with 10,000 sittings; the Baptist, 44, with 25,839 sittings; of Unitarian churches there are 35; the Reformed (Dutch) Church has 10, with 1,400 sittings; the Roman Catholic Church, with 51 churches and chapels, credited with 70,000 sittings. The Protestant Episcopal Church property (church edifices with contents) is valued at \$2,557,500 dollars, the Roman Catholic at \$1,737,000 dollars, the Presbyterians at \$1,337,000 dollars, the Jewish at 3,343,000 dollars, the Reformed (Dutch) at \$1,334,000 dollars, the Baptist at \$1,174,000 dollars. The total value of all these churches is \$11,585,500 dollars. The value of this kind of church property (church edifices and lots) in the city of New York is \$11,585,500 dollars. The value of the other denominations valued at 6,226,150 dollars, making a total of \$17,811,650 dollars. The value of all the 16,309 acres of property held by churches in New York city is \$1,904,100 dollars, of which the Episcopalians pay \$479,000 dollars, the Presbyterians 186,200 dollars, the Dutch Reformed 143,650 dollars and the Roman Catholics 10,800 dollars.

Palmer and Mr. Merryfield, that evidence was still wanting to prove that the Thunder gun which burst in the demonstration was not a new gun, and that if it was, it was not a safe gun. In reply to the earnest but arguement's sake, yet it appeared to us that a gun which was confidently not strong enough to bear double the weight of its own carriage, and which was compared in point of efficiency with others equally powerful as weapons of offence, but at the same time so constructed as to ensure that under no circumstances could any serious accident occur, was, however, appeared to have been unnecessarily restrained. The success of Sir William Palmer's experiments at Eritzh with a gun made on his system presented a most striking contrast in point of safety to what had been proved in the demonstration. The result of these two exhibitions of intentional gun destruction placed the superiority of wrought-iron barrels over steel barrels in the strongest point of light. The latter were found to be, however, appeared to have attached so little importance to this feature of the case that renewed confidence was given to the Woolwich system, and the naval authorities were reassured as to the safety of this class of ordnance. The doubts caused by the Thunder disaster were supposed to have been removed, and the Woolwich artillery had to be considered as safe. But the happy state of renewed confidence in the superiority of steel barrels compressed by wrought iron hoops has once more been rudely shaken by the news which has just reached us, that the Thunder gun, of the peculiar construction has proved treacherous, and, in fact, has broken into two pieces whilst being fired from the turret of the *Thetis*, and that the cause of the failure is not a possible surprise, but a doubtless confirmed fact. It might be supposed that even the warmest supporters of this system of gun construction would at least be well pleased to have the cause of the disaster so fully and readily excused already offered, and that the same message which announces the occurrence is accompanied by the information that it is considered by the committee of experts as a mere accident, and that the cause is far from being an Italian Minister of Marine, that the accident should not be allowed to destroy the credit of the gun or the system on which it is built. It is easy to understand that the committee of experts should be so disposed, and that the Italian Ministry, in every means in their power to defend their position, they being responsible for the selection made of all war materials, but there is a limit to all imposition, and the public have a right to know the truth, and to insist upon it, and being put to the danger of money and risk of life, to say nothing of the waste which would result from the use of such a gun, and to insist upon the reliance on untrustworthy armaments, notwithstanding all the persuasive arguments of our Woolwich authorities. Plain people who do not profess to be experts have arrived at the conclusion that the cause of the failure was not the powder and crew but fearful havoc on all around cannot be constructed on sound principles, that their sailors and soldiers have a right to demand that they shall no longer be exposed to the risk of being killed by the gun which is employed in order to support the reputation of a clique of departmental officials.

Mr. Merryfield, in a very able letter in a contemporary paper, says the following in relation to this condition of things has come about? That we have a bad system of artillery construction, obstinately adhered to, and that the cause of the disaster is not a possible surprise, but a doubtless confirmed fact. It might be supposed that even the warmest supporters of this system of gun construction would at least be well pleased to have the cause of the disaster so fully and readily excused already offered, and that the same message which announces the occurrence is accompanied by the information that it is considered by the committee of experts as a mere accident, and that the cause is far from being an Italian Minister of Marine, that the accident should not be allowed to destroy the credit of the gun or the system on which it is built. It is easy to understand that the committee of experts should be so disposed, and that the Italian Ministry, in every means in their power to defend their position, they being responsible for the selection made of all war materials, but there is a limit to all imposition, and the public have a right to know the truth, and to insist upon it, and being put to the danger of money and risk of life, to say nothing of the waste which would result from the use of such a gun, and to insist upon the reliance on untrustworthy armaments, notwithstanding all the persuasive arguments of our Woolwich authorities. Plain people who do not profess to be experts have arrived at the conclusion that the cause of the failure was not the powder and crew but fearful havoc on all around cannot be constructed on sound principles, that their sailors and soldiers have a right to demand that they shall no longer be exposed to the risk of being killed by the gun which is employed in order to support the reputation of a clique of departmental officials.

Under ordinary circumstances these remarks might appear unduly official, but the closest to be attacked in the present case is criticism, and the plain speaking, and even strong language, is admissible where an end of such magnitude is proved to exist, and the means to be employed are of such a nature. The manufacture of expensive weapons of war of a class similar to that which has proved so dangerous and unseizable; and the efficiency of our naval and military armaments; and the necessity of our dealing with the most powerful and trustworthy weapons that science can produce. The grave importance of this subject demands that all obstacles to the attainment of the object be removed. It is to be hoped that Colonel Stanley may feel assured that after what has occurred no confidence will be placed in the judgment of the Government to be presently adopting a system of gun construction which has proved so disastrous. It is imperative that immediate steps should be taken to satisfy the legitimate expectations of the army and navy, so that when called upon to serve their country they should not be imperilled owing to the imperfection of the weapons supplied for their use. We understand that the ink was hardly dry on the renewed orders which had been issued for the purchase of new guns, when the Government received a telegraphic message from Italy arrived, which, unfortunately, conveys to us the information that all the guns ordered from that country possess an inferiority. We are aware that the War Office has taken the matter very seriously in the matter of gun manufacture, and we feel assured that he will see the necessity of satisfying the requirements of the army and navy, and that an independent opinion obtainable, and by carrying out such a course of action as will remove all cause of complaint or partiality or undue restriction.

PROTECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—The fallacies of Protection are being continually exposed by the leaders of thought in England, and are being generally admitted by the people of this country, and their prophets in the colonies, who—knowing the credulity of the classes they address themselves to—feel that, by adopting Abraham Lincoln's advice of "pegging away," they may sooner or later make some real impression, and ultimately form a "power" which may help float them into political position, and—sweetest reward of all—pay!

There are none so blind as those who will not see," exclaims the proverbial sage, and the same may be said to argue with either class is useless,—for the logical truth of free trade is purposely ignored by the one, and hopelessly incomprehended by the other. If it is of any use, it is a self-evident proposition that protection, to be protection, is

During the discussion on Mr. Buchanan's motion last night, I was asked by one of our friends "What is to become of all the wool that the extension of our railways will bring down?" What does become of our wool at present is not what it goes home to the best market, and is paid for by the highest price, and sold at the highest rate of all classes here. What will become of it under "protection" is quite another matter, for our market for its profits is cut off, and we are forced to sell it at a lower rate of value than goods we buy with it; and the general community must of course suffer the loss for the benefit of the few who are enabled to make money.

As to the propriety (*c*) of America under protection, where would it be if free-trade England were to put a retaliatory prohibition duty on her wheat, meat, oil, timber, &c., &c.? Would she not have lost her great advantage as the community to pay twice the natural value of free-trade manufactures?

Mr. Buchanan spoke very deprecatingly of Professor Cairnes' views, saying only a single vague sentence, "I do not think it right or proper to give greater authority for free trade being required."

either to help him recant his recent heresy, or to strengthen
his position by expounding, possibly in the most short-
cut manner, the reasons which have induced him to alter his
of the British may be of some little use, as proving to us ministers
that we are not alone in our views; and it would be well
for the British Legislature think and avow on the subject.

The Right Hon. Robert Lowe, M. P., says:—"I trust
that New South Wales will stand fast to free trade, be com-
municated to me, and I shall be glad to see them. I am
not far from saying that such good sense as the Right Hon.
to have done." (December 29, 1870.)

The Hon. H. W. de Villiers, M. P., says:—"I shall
be much gratified if New South Wales deserts free trade."
The Free traders reply on you. (December 10, 1870.)

The Hon. J. A. Cockburn, M. P., says:—"If one of free
trade, it never was in serious danger here, and the late elec-
tion has shown that even among farmers the idea of 'reci-
procity' has almost entirely disappeared. If I were a free
Australian free-trader I should try to get up a feeling in
the country, that even among the numerous adherents of a tariff,
in favour of a Zollverein; in this instance."

The opinions of such authorities as those on free trade, as
expressed above, are of great value for protection here, is as
Lombard-street to a China orange!"

If we shut our ports to the rest of the world, it will
be like shutting our eyes to the sun. It is no wonder, there-
fore, that the "poor man" will at last begin to realize that
covered profits of his employers mean less wages for him-
self, and more food for his competitors. R. D. AYME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The *Journal de Meigrio* has detailed the injurious effects of tobacco on him-*self*. His nervous system was seriously affected and his memory impaired. On removing the cause by renouncing cigars and snuff, he regained his former health and vigor.

The "British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review" for January, 1861, in a very fair article reviewed thirteen publications upon tobacco. The *Journal de Meigrio* (Paris), has further issued a circular, addressed to the directors of colleges and schools throughout the Empire, advising the use of tobacco cigarettes.

It is a fact that the physical as well as the intellectual development of many youths has been checked by the moderate use of tobacco. In summing up, the review says: "We are all of us thinking of the tobacco habit as a disagreeable, non-*contending* variety, at least on points they are of one mind, viz., that in excess, tobacco is hurtful, and that the young ought to be prohibited, its use."

A. M. Bertillon, in 1855, found of the pupils then at Polytechnic School, Paris, that 102 smokers, and 58 did not smoke. He arranged the 160 in 12 combinations, ten of each rank, with the following results:—Of the 20 stood highest, there were 6 smokers, 14 non-smokers; 20 next, 10 smokers, 10 non-smokers; 20 next, 4 smokers, 16 non-smokers; 20 next, 13 smokers, 7 non-smokers; 20 next, 15 smokers, 5 non-smokers; 20 next, 16 smokers, 4 non-smokers; 20 next, 17 smokers, 3 non-smokers; 20 next, 18 smokers, 2 non-smokers; 20 next, 19 smokers, 1 non-smoker; 20 next, 20 smokers, 0 non-smokers. M. Bertillon also discovered that the mean rank of smokers, as compared with non-smokers, deteriorated from their entering to leaving the school. A student becomes first of reading (when his brain be jaded or not), he has recour to his pipe.

Now, Sir, these are a few out of numerous serious questions and arguments for the consideration of "a paternal Government, of 'smoking parents,' and of philanthropy. Are our youths to adopt the blackguard Ideal of Goethe's student, who expresses his view of happy life thus—
"Ein starker Igel, ein beizender Tappet,
Und ein Magd im 'Puck, nun das ist mein geschmack!"
Already the "no-goel" of self-indulgence is being taken up by self-seeking impostors, and eagerly listened to; but is our paternal Government prepared to devise some measure for the protection of our young abstainers to initiate "An Anti-Juvenile Smoking Association," with the highly laudable object of preventing "degeneration?"

IN'RE DIAMOND'S LICENSE.
—TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.
 Sir,—It will doubtless be a surprise to the public we-
 perusing your paper this morning, to find that the above
 license has been so soon granted after your report of
 proceedings before the Water and Gas Court and in Parlia-
 ment in your paper of Wednesday last.

I was engaged in the Summons Court yesterday, from
 until half-past 12 o'clock. On leaving, I was astoni-
 sh to learn from Inspector Anderson that the above license
 had been granted. On returning to my office, I was infor-
 med that a large number of magistrates (29) had assembled
 there was nothing of importance on the business paper.

Conan applied that the application of Patrick Dimond and the officers of the Court it was not on the business-paper of the Court, but, on a common envelope, and that the Court should be decided to allow the renewal, which was eventually allowed, although protested against by the Inspector Waters, he knowing nothing of the application coming on, and not being prepared with his witnesses. Your readers will recollect on Tuesday last the Reader Canon Moreton was present, with other gentlemen, and that the Court was called on to grant a license, which was granted, that petition being signed by Mr. Justice Windey, the Hon. J. Docker, M.L.C., M. H. Stephen, Q.C., and some hundreds of the inhabitants. On further inquiry we found Dimond had paid the license-fee to the Treasurer within a few minutes of the license being granted.

That your readers may understand the matter, I will give a succinct case. A charges B with assaulting him, and B denies the charge. A prosecutes B for the assault, and B is convicted, but for dismissal. A solicits the two magistrates who were for conviction to take the case to the Court on the next day; they call on the Court, and the Court being informed of the facts of the case *ex parte*, find B guilty, and send him to prison. Now, Sir, I would ask what would the public say and do if the Court were informed by the press, and what the Executive do of the case being tried by the magistrates? In this case A represents the position of the applicant, and B that of Mr. Moreton and the petitioners. I have no objection to Mr. Moreton's remarks, but I object to Patrick's remarks on my case last Tuesday, and the one taken by a Justice of the Peace. The oath concludes with

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

at 4 p.m. 15th Imports and Exports entered at the Sydney Customs Special Advertisements. time a

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93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100

JOHN BRUSH, 607, George-street, CROWN ROYAL HOUSE,
JENNETH'S STOUT, "THE CLOVE" BRAND, IN
the market. Imported direct from the Superior estate of
LEARN MONTGOMERY, HICKSON, and CO.
CROWN ROYAL WHISKIES.
At first-class AWARDS, Sydney Exhibition, 1880,
and SPECIAL PRIZES, Melbourne Exhibition, 1882.
First-class AWARDS, Philadelphia Exhibition, 1876,
and GOLD MEDAL, Paris Exhibition, 1878.
These celebrated WATKINS, lately exhibited at the Garden
Fountain, are now on view at our Warehouse, and for SALE to the
trade only, at exceptionally low prices.
R. HOPEKNIGHT, and CO., Wholesale Agents,
WALKER & CO., SPECIAL FIRST PRIZE,
Cork Distillers Irish Whisky—firsted
Oxley's Schnapps and Geneva—both first prize
No. 1 Scotch Whisky—first prize
No. 10 Fencing Wire—Wall Paper—Ceiling—Woodpanels
Outrigger—Best New Zealand, 7 and 14-lb. base
WATKINS' Black Currant Balm, 100 Spring-street,
only deceptively recently for every kind of Cough. Prepared
by J. WATKINS, 141-143, ENDLESS STREET, WILKINSON

STORA GALVANIZED IRON, 3 to 10 feet; CEMENT;
MONTFLORE, JOSEPH, and Co., 40 Cornwell-st.
FINEST BLEND WHISKY
"THIRTIETH BLEND"
ON SALE by the undersigned, in cases, jars, and quarter-casks.
This is the best and purest Scotch Whisky ever distilled in
this HAND, and **TO ARRIVE.**
Currants, in barrels and cases
Eclifae, Valpurga, and Muscatel Raisins
Figs, Barcelona nuts; Dates, in layers.
TO COUNTRY AGENTS—THE AGENTS FOR
the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" are requested to
furnish their Quarterly Statements of Accounts previous to the
1st of each month.
LEELONG HAY, CHAFF, POTATOES, AND
ONIONS.
Large samples of the above now being landed ex-Queen
Victoria, on the GRANTON WHARF.
EARLY CLOSING.—MURDOCH'S HIGH AND
Biscuit Establishment, Oxford-st., will be closed every
Monday and Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock, commencing Tuesday, June 15.
"CHEEVERS' BREAD," WARELEY.—THIS EXCEL-
lent article is now being landed ex-Queen

ARRIVALS on application to MILLS and FOLEY, 112, Pitt-st.
DR. ARTHUR OAKES WISHES TO INFORM HIS
 FRIENDS, that he has been appointed, Ocean-
 View, Woodbury, to share his partner, Dr. Scott.
GOODALE AND SMITH, TIMBER AND GAL-
VANIZED IRON Merchants, George-street, near Bathurst-st.
THE WEEKLY PRODUCTION OF ERIKKA
AT THE EAGLE TOBACCO WORKS, Clarence-
 street, is now published, for the consumption show-
 ing and at half the price of foreign rubbish.
 Beware of Impaired Counterfeits. Smoke Genuine Eriks.
 Genuine of Imported Counterfeits.

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The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1890.

It has been customary here to congratulate the people of Melbourne upon the possession of the Yan Yean water supply, and to commend the Government of Victoria for its foresight in procuring it.

work and enterprising spirit in carrying out a task which would satisfy the wants of the metropolis, not for the time being only, but for generations. Unfortunately, it now appears that the value of the Yau Yuen has been over-estimated. The capacity of the reservoir is less than it was supposed to be, only about 1000 million gallons. The demand for water has greatly increased with the increase of the metropolitan population, and lately there has been a marked deterioration in the quality of the supply. Under these circumstances, it has become necessary to look further afield; and preliminary examinations and surveys having been made, two schemes have been submitted for procuring water of a better quality from the Watta River and neighbouring creeks. The

most direct and hitherto made upon the Yau-
an has been about 18½ million gallons in
the twenty-four hours, which seems to be
nearly equal to the nominal rate of provision
for that scheme. Of the new proposals, one is
for the delivery of 42 millions of gallons
over the 24 hours, and the other for the delivery
of 25 millions of gallons. The total cost of the
Yau-san scheme up to April last is repre-
sented to have been about 21,500,000. The
other schemes are estimated to cost respec-
tively 2995,000 and 4521,000, and they
would discharge their waters into the Yau-
an mains, near the Preston Reservoir.

The deterioration of the quality of the
water recently supplied is due to the fact that
it is heavily charged with earthy matter. In
cases of this kind there is always a tendency

suppose that somebody is to blame; and as politics run high in Victoria, the mud in the water is held by some to have had a political origin. Mr. TAYLOR, the former superintending engineer, was one of Mr. BERRY'S "Black Wednesday" victims; and it has been assumed that the improper admission of turbid water into the reservoir was due to his successor's neglect of the wise precautions which Mr. TAYLOR had been accustomed to take. He is only fair, however, to the gentleman now in charge, who, according to his own statement, was for five years in close association with Mr. TAYLOR as his loyal assistant and cordial friend, to say that his explanations effectually dispose of that charge. Mr. TAYLOR'S precautions were not neglected, but carried out to an extreme

The mud in the reservoir was partly due to the admission of water from the river itself whilst it was in a turbid state from flood; but there had been a prolonged exclusion of flood waters, although the level in the reservoir was low, until that level had fallen to a point at which the contents available for consumption were reduced to less than half the available capacity, and it became necessary to increase the storage, in view of a possible continuance of dry seasons.

The muddiness, however, is not traceable to this source only. The waters of the river can be, and in practice are, excluded when, in consequence of floods, they are in a turbid state. But it is so with the small streams which flow into the reservoir on its immediate drainage area. From one of these the water flows down after the

those especially is water, and at violent rains, a mixture of loam and fine clay, which is rapidly diffused throughout the body of the water. Another cause of discoloration is to be found in the reservoir itself. Stretching as it is for a distance of more than a couple of miles in length, considerable waves are raised upon its surface during certain conditions of the wind, and these of course act upon the banks of clay or loam. To prevent this the banks were protected some-

former age will be surprised to find that corporal punishment is rarely resorted to. A prison officer told the *Times* correspondent that, out of 80,000 prisoners who had passed through his hands, he had had occasion to flog only one, and yet there was no lack of discipline observable. The punishment in a Siberian prison are solitary confinement, the partial deprivation of food

to free man, nor for the first offence on subjects. When, after repeated transgressions, this form of punishment is deemed necessary, the homely birch is used. The practice has long been abolished. The people who are accustomed to hear of

ian intolerance will not expect to find in the prisons of Siberia not only is the best freedom of opinion allowed to exiles of various religious creeds, but every convenience is furnished for carrying out the customs which those creeds impose. As everybody knows, Russia is not particular as to whom she banishes; but although she exiles people of all classes, she does not seek to proselytize

n. Hence the communistic principle is insisted on with regard to Jews and Goyim, who are permitted to have their own money, and to spend it on food and clothing as they see fit. Both Jews and Goyim enjoy their own creeds and follow their own customs; and so far is religious freedom permitted that places of worship in connection with the various religious sects are established and maintained.

one particular, the directors of Siberian prisons have solved a problem which we have attempted to work out in vain. The goal with us for the most part a common receptacle for all sorts of almost every class. In Siberia, a determined attempt has been made to ensure proper classification of prisoners, and the experiment is apparently successful. Thus there

There is not only a separate place for murderers, but there are also rooms for forgers, thieves and swindlers, and for men who have been guilty of forgery, and for those who would assume the names with a view of personating one another and interchanging their punishments. Every prisoner has the place to which the pardoning power assigns him. The prisoners from the

pr classes are kept distinct from those of the
er. The convicts of these classes are,
nver, very few, amounting to not more than
three to four per cent. The two things
h fill the Siberian prisons, according to
Times' correspondent, are ignorance and
nperance. Thus, out of 470 prisoners at
en only twelve could sign their names ;
one gentienn, through whose hands

y thousands of exiles had passed, and kept private statistics concerning them, the writer referred to that in his book on the crimes of 80 per cent. of the exiles were traceable to drink. We hardly expect to find the model prisons of the world in Siberia, but the article on which we have commented shows that in our efforts to solve one of the most difficult

whether the application for a license for
Exp's hotel, William-street, was one that
ought not to have been granted, is a
question which need not now be discussed. The
fact is to be considered in the circumstances under
which it was granted. An application had been
made at the monthly licensing meeting on

day last, when, the magistrates present evenly divided in opinion, no order made. On Friday, however, to use the diggers' phrase, the claim was jumped. It appears that the magistrates who had voted against granting of the application, not having realized the necessity of sitting upon the Bench on *permanently* to defend the position, failed to do so. Others, who took the opposite view of the matter, the opportunity and seized it. On Friday mustered in considerable numbers, and had

held to themselves. As we understand, at stage the case was not on the business-paper. As, however, put on. The application was moved, although the policy had not been made. of any arrangement for its renewal; and to that it was renewed was equivalent to saying it was granted. We are not careful to search the most appropriate terms to use in the repetition of such proceedings. Plenty of words occur to the minds of men whose sense of

is right in the conduct of business by a Court
 justice has suffered a shock through this
 action. It is to be hoped, however, that
 attention of the Government will be given to
 scandal, and the lesson it teaches so emphati-
 cally, and then, though wrong has been done, good
 will come of it. The Licensing Bill now before
 Parliament is a comprehensive and complicated
 measure, which there is little chance of passing
 with integrity this session, although the
 second reading was carried without a divi-

But the central principle of it has been approved, and that is, that the power of dealing with applications for publicans' licenses is to be taken out of the hands of benches of magistrates, and entrusted to some more suitable authority. The proceedings in this case illustrate conclusively the expediency of carrying this principle into immediate effect. And although the close of the session may be drawing nigh, amendment ought not to separate without passing

hitherto the city of Sydney has been paved principally, like another place which need not be particularized, with good intentions. The result even as might have been expected, in view of the parallel suggested, gnashing of teeth. But for the City Council there has been much excuse. They do not possess the gift of free will. It

then pleaded in extenuation of past neglects in default of means they were limited to income. It must be admitted that a Corporation cannot create things out of nothing, and their efforts may fairly be accepted provisionally. But, as admitted by the Mayor, when entertaining guests on Wednesday last, Parliament has expelled the Corporation from their embarrassment, and has placed them in a position to show they can do good work when they have the

at their disposal. The time has therefore
when the citizens will be afforded an oppor-
of ascertaining the value of past professions.
corporation has made a commencement which
be accepted as testimony that they are in
it, and desire to justify their declarations.
remaking of Pitt-street has been an under-
of prime necessity, and the quality of the
appears creditable to the Council. But there
is a good deal yet to be effected with regard
manner of execution. It is not enough that

elaying of a principal thoroughfare be
ntly performed, as regards the character of
new roadway. Such work requires not
to be well done, but to be effected
the minimum interruption to traffic.
not be claimed that this has been sue-
fully attended to in the case of Pitt-street.
ance must be made for the difficulties attend-
commencement. The experience of this
work, however, should not be thrown away.

ong continued and unnecessary interference
traffic would not be tolerable if repeated.
system will require readjustment in re-
tion of the defects which have been

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exposed, and dispatch must be provided for in letting out tenders. There appears no sufficient reason why, when the chief avenues of traffic have to be repaired, work should not be continuous by night as well as by day. The operations invariably lay large the public mind, and the permission to tap these and provide artificial illumination should not be more readily than the exigencies of the work would fully justify. The plan presents no novelty which need induce hesitation, for, apart from the practice in other great cities, it has been consistently adopted by the local council company when working on the roads with the object of repairing or relaying the main.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The proposals of the British Government to rearrange the Customs' tariff on imported wines, and to abolish the salt duty, are said to be meeting with general approval in the home country, whilst the *Times* advocates further reductions on bottled wines. According to our cable messages published on Saturday, Mr. Gladstone proposes to rearrange the imported wine duties according to the following scale:—Up to 20 degrees, 35 degrees, 35 each degree; over 35 degrees, 24 each degree; bottled wine, 20 per gallon (uniform). The rates hitherto prevailing were as follows:—Up to 20 degrees, per gallon, 1s.; 20 to 24 degrees, 1s. 6d.; 24 to 28 degrees, 2s.; 28 to 32 degrees, 2s. 6d.; 32 to 36 degrees, 3s.; 36 to 40 degrees, 3s. 6d.; 40 to 44 degrees, 4s.; 44 to 48 degrees, 4s. 6d.; 48 to 52 degrees, 5s.; 52 to 56 degrees, 5s. 6d.; 56 to 60 degrees, 6s.; 60 to 64 degrees, 6s. 6d.; 64 to 68 degrees, 7s.; 68 to 72 degrees, 7s. 6d.; 72 to 76 degrees, 8s.; 76 to 80 degrees, 8s. 6d.; 80 to 84 degrees, 9s.; 84 to 88 degrees, 9s. 6d.; 88 to 92 degrees, 10s.; 92 to 96 degrees, 10s. 6d.; 96 to 100 degrees, 11s.; 100 to 104 degrees, 11s. 6d.; 104 to 108 degrees, 12s.; 108 to 112 degrees, 12s. 6d.; 112 to 116 degrees, 13s.; 116 to 120 degrees, 13s. 6d.; 120 to 124 degrees, 14s.; 124 to 128 degrees, 14s. 6d.; 128 to 132 degrees, 15s.; 132 to 136 degrees, 15s. 6d.; 136 to 140 degrees, 16s.; 140 to 144 degrees, 16s. 6d.; 144 to 148 degrees, 17s.; 148 to 152 degrees, 17s. 6d.; 152 to 156 degrees, 18s.; 156 to 160 degrees, 18s. 6d.; 160 to 164 degrees, 19s.; 164 to 168 degrees, 19s. 6d.; 168 to 172 degrees, 20s.; 172 to 176 degrees, 20s. 6d.; 176 to 180 degrees, 21s.; 180 to 184 degrees, 21s. 6d.; 184 to 188 degrees, 22s.; 188 to 192 degrees, 22s. 6d.; 192 to 196 degrees, 23s.; 196 to 200 degrees, 23s. 6d.; 200 to 204 degrees, 24s.; 204 to 208 degrees, 24s. 6d.; 208 to 212 degrees, 25s.; 212 to 216 degrees, 25s. 6d.; 216 to 220 degrees, 26s.; 220 to 224 degrees, 26s. 6d.; 224 to 228 degrees, 27s.; 228 to 232 degrees, 27s. 6d.; 232 to 236 degrees, 28s.; 236 to 240 degrees, 28s. 6d.; 240 to 244 degrees, 29s.; 244 to 248 degrees, 29s. 6d.; 248 to 252 degrees, 30s.; 252 to 256 degrees, 30s. 6d.; 256 to 260 degrees, 31s.; 260 to 264 degrees, 31s. 6d.; 264 to 268 degrees, 32s.; 268 to 272 degrees, 32s. 6d.; 272 to 276 degrees, 33s.; 276 to 280 degrees, 33s. 6d.; 280 to 284 degrees, 34s.; 284 to 288 degrees, 34s. 6d.; 288 to 292 degrees, 35s.; 292 to 296 degrees, 35s. 6d.; 296 to 300 degrees, 36s.; 300 to 304 degrees, 36s. 6d.; 304 to 308 degrees, 37s.; 308 to 312 degrees, 37s. 6d.; 312 to 316 degrees, 38s.; 316 to 320 degrees, 38s. 6d.; 320 to 324 degrees, 39s.; 324 to 328 degrees, 39s. 6d.; 328 to 332 degrees, 40s.; 332 to 336 degrees, 40s. 6d.; 336 to 340 degrees, 41s.; 340 to 344 degrees, 41s. 6d.; 344 to 348 degrees, 42s.; 348 to 352 degrees, 42s. 6d.; 352 to 356 degrees, 43s.; 356 to 360 degrees, 43s. 6d.; 360 to 364 degrees, 44s.; 364 to 368 degrees, 44s. 6d.; 368 to 372 degrees, 45s.; 372 to 376 degrees, 45s. 6d.; 376 to 380 degrees, 46s.; 380 to 384 degrees, 46s. 6d.; 384 to 388 degrees, 47s.; 388 to 392 degrees, 47s. 6d.; 392 to 396 degrees, 48s.; 396 to 400 degrees, 48s. 6d.; 400 to 404 degrees, 49s.; 404 to 408 degrees, 49s. 6d.; 408 to 412 degrees, 50s.; 412 to 416 degrees, 50s. 6d.; 416 to 420 degrees, 51s.; 420 to 424 degrees, 51s. 6d.; 424 to 428 degrees, 52s.; 428 to 432 degrees, 52s. 6d.; 432 to 436 degrees, 53s.; 436 to 440 degrees, 53s. 6d.; 440 to 444 degrees, 54s.; 444 to 448 degrees, 54s. 6d.; 448 to 452 degrees, 55s.; 452 to 456 degrees, 55s. 6d.; 456 to 460 degrees, 56s.; 460 to 464 degrees, 56s. 6d.; 464 to 468 degrees, 57s.; 468 to 472 degrees, 57s. 6d.; 472 to 476 degrees, 58s.; 476 to 480 degrees, 58s. 6d.; 480 to 484 degrees, 59s.; 484 to 488 degrees, 59s. 6d.; 488 to 492 degrees, 60s.; 492 to 496 degrees, 60s. 6d.; 496 to 500 degrees, 61s.; 500 to 504 degrees, 61s. 6d.; 504 to 508 degrees, 62s.; 508 to 512 degrees, 62s. 6d.; 512 to 516 degrees, 63s.; 516 to 520 degrees, 63s. 6d.; 520 to 524 degrees, 64s.; 524 to 528 degrees, 64s. 6d.; 528 to 532 degrees, 65s.; 532 to 536 degrees, 65s. 6d.; 536 to 540 degrees, 66s.; 540 to 544 degrees, 66s. 6d.; 544 to 548 degrees, 67s.; 548 to 552 degrees, 67s. 6d.; 552 to 556 degrees, 68s.; 556 to 560 degrees, 68s. 6d.; 560 to 564 degrees, 69s.; 564 to 568 degrees, 69s. 6d.; 568 to 572 degrees, 70s.; 572 to 576 degrees, 70s. 6d.; 576 to 580 degrees, 71s.; 580 to 584 degrees, 71s. 6d.; 584 to 588 degrees, 72s.; 588 to 592 degrees, 72s. 6d.; 592 to 596 degrees, 73s.; 596 to 600 degrees, 73s. 6d.; 600 to 604 degrees, 74s.; 604 to 608 degrees, 74s. 6d.; 608 to 612 degrees, 75s.; 612 to 616 degrees, 75s. 6d.; 616 to 620 degrees, 76s.; 620 to 624 degrees, 76s. 6d.; 624 to 628 degrees, 77s.; 628 to 632 degrees, 77s. 6d.; 632 to 636 degrees, 78s.; 636 to 640 degrees, 78s. 6d.; 640 to 644 degrees, 79s.; 644 to 648 degrees, 79s. 6d.; 648 to 652 degrees, 80s.; 652 to 656 degrees, 80s. 6d.; 656 to 660 degrees, 81s.; 660 to 664 degrees, 81s. 6d.; 664 to 668 degrees, 82s.; 668 to 672 degrees, 82s. 6d.; 672 to 676 degrees, 83s.; 676 to 680 degrees, 83s. 6d.; 680 to 684 degrees, 84s.; 684 to 688 degrees, 84s. 6d.; 688 to 692 degrees, 85s.; 692 to 696 degrees, 85s. 6d.; 696 to 700 degrees, 86s.; 700 to 704 degrees, 86s. 6d.; 704 to 708 degrees, 87s.; 708 to 712 degrees, 87s. 6d.; 712 to 716 degrees, 88s.; 716 to 720 degrees, 88s. 6d.; 720 to 724 degrees, 89s.; 724 to 728 degrees, 89s. 6d.; 728 to 732 degrees, 90s.; 732 to 736 degrees, 90s. 6d.; 736 to 740 degrees, 91s.; 740 to 744 degrees, 91s. 6d.; 744 to 748 degrees, 92s.; 748 to 752 degrees, 92s. 6d.; 752 to 756 degrees, 93s.; 756 to 760 degrees, 93s. 6d.; 760 to 764 degrees, 94s.; 764 to 768 degrees, 94s. 6d.; 768 to 772 degrees, 95s.; 772 to 776 degrees, 95s. 6d.; 776 to 780 degrees, 96s.; 780 to 784 degrees, 96s. 6d.; 784 to 788 degrees, 97s.; 788 to 792 degrees, 97s. 6d.; 792 to 796 degrees, 98s.; 796 to 800 degrees, 98s. 6d.; 800 to 804 degrees, 99s.; 804 to 808 degrees, 99s. 6d.; 808 to 812 degrees, 100s.; 812 to 816 degrees, 100s. 6d.; 816 to 820 degrees, 101s.; 820 to 824 degrees, 101s. 6d.; 824 to 828 degrees, 102s.; 828 to 832 degrees, 102s. 6d.; 832 to 836 degrees, 103s.; 836 to 840 degrees, 103s. 6d.; 840 to 844 degrees, 104s.; 844 to 848 degrees, 104s. 6d.; 848 to 852 degrees, 105s.; 852 to 856 degrees, 105s. 6d.; 856 to 860 degrees, 106s.; 860 to 864 degrees, 106s. 6d.; 864 to 868 degrees, 107s.; 868 to 872 degrees, 107s. 6d.; 872 to 876 degrees, 108s.; 876 to 880 degrees, 108s. 6d.; 880 to 884 degrees, 109s.; 884 to 888 degrees, 109s. 6d.; 888 to 892 degrees, 110s.; 892 to 896 degrees, 110s. 6d.; 896 to 900 degrees, 111s.; 900 to 904 degrees, 111s. 6d.; 904 to 908 degrees, 112s.; 908 to 912 degrees, 112s. 6d.; 912 to 916 degrees, 113s.; 916 to 920 degrees, 113s. 6d.; 920 to 924 degrees, 114s.; 924 to 928 degrees, 114s. 6d.; 928 to 932 degrees, 115s.; 932 to 936 degrees, 115s. 6d.; 936 to 940 degrees, 116s.; 940 to 944 degrees, 116s. 6d.; 944 to 948 degrees, 117s.; 948 to 952 degrees, 117s. 6d.; 952 to 956 degrees, 118s.; 956 to 960 degrees, 118s. 6d.; 960 to 964 degrees, 119s.; 964 to 968 degrees, 119s. 6d.; 968 to 972 degrees, 120s.; 972 to 976 degrees, 120s. 6d.; 976 to 980 degrees, 121s.; 980 to 984 degrees, 121s. 6d.; 984 to 988 degrees, 122s.; 988 to 992 degrees, 122s. 6d.; 992 to 996 degrees, 123s.; 996 to 1000 degrees, 123s. 6d.; 1000 to 1004 degrees, 124s.; 1004 to 1008 degrees, 124s. 6d.; 1008 to 1012 degrees, 125s.; 1012 to 1016 degrees, 125s. 6d.; 1016 to 1020 degrees, 126s.; 1020 to 1024 degrees, 126s. 6d.; 1024 to 1028 degrees, 127s.; 1028 to 1032 degrees, 127s. 6d.; 1032 to 1036 degrees, 128s.; 1036 to 1040 degrees, 128s. 6d.; 1040 to 1044 degrees, 129s.; 1044 to 1048 degrees, 129s. 6d.; 1048 to 1052 degrees, 130s.; 1052 to 1056 degrees, 130s. 6d.; 1056 to 1060 degrees, 131s.; 1060 to 1064 degrees, 131s. 6d.; 1064 to 1068 degrees, 132s.; 1068 to 1072 degrees, 132s. 6d.; 1072 to 1076 degrees, 133s.; 1076 to 1080 degrees, 133s. 6d.; 1080 to 1084 degrees, 134s.; 1084 to 1088 degrees, 134s. 6d.; 1088 to 1092 degrees, 135s.; 1092 to 1096 degrees, 135s. 6d.; 1096 to 1100 degrees, 136s.; 1100 to 1104 degrees, 136s. 6d.; 1104 to 1108 degrees, 137s.; 1108 to 1112 degrees, 137s. 6d.; 1112 to 1116 degrees, 138s.; 1116 to 1120 degrees, 138s. 6d.; 1120 to 1124 degrees, 139s.; 1124 to 1128 degrees, 139s. 6d.; 1128 to 1132 degrees, 140s.; 1132 to 1136 degrees, 140s. 6d.; 1136 to 1140 degrees, 141s.; 1140 to 1144 degrees, 141s. 6d.; 1144 to 1148 degrees, 142s.; 1148 to 1152 degrees, 142s. 6d.; 1152 to 1156 degrees, 143s.; 1156 to 1160 degrees, 143s. 6d.; 1160 to 1164 degrees, 144s.; 1164 to 1168 degrees, 144s. 6d.; 1168 to 1172 degrees, 145s.; 1172 to 1176 degrees, 145s. 6d.; 1176 to 1180 degrees, 146s.; 1180 to 1184 degrees, 146s. 6d.; 1184 to 1188 degrees, 147s.; 1188 to 1192 degrees, 147s. 6d.; 1192 to 1196 degrees, 148s.; 1196 to 1200 degrees, 148s. 6d.; 1200 to 1204 degrees, 149s.; 1204 to 1208 degrees, 149s. 6d.; 1208 to 1212 degrees, 150s.; 1212 to 1216 degrees, 150s. 6d.; 1216 to 1220 degrees, 151s.; 1220 to 1224 degrees, 151s. 6d.; 1224 to 1228 degrees, 152s.; 1228 to 1232 degrees, 152s. 6d.; 1232 to 1236 degrees, 153s.; 1236 to 1240 degrees, 153s. 6d.; 1240 to 1244 degrees, 154s.; 1244 to 1248 degrees, 154s. 6d.; 1248 to 1252 degrees, 155s.; 1252 to 1256 degrees, 155s. 6d.; 1256 to 1260 degrees, 156s.; 1260 to 1264 degrees, 156s. 6d.; 1264 to 1268 degrees, 157s.; 1268 to 1272 degrees, 157s. 6d.; 1272 to 1276 degrees, 158s.; 1276 to 1280 degrees, 158s. 6d.; 1280 to 1284 degrees, 159s.; 1284 to 1288 degrees, 159s. 6d.; 1288 to 1292 degrees, 160s.; 1292 to 1296 degrees, 160s. 6d.; 1296 to 1300 degrees, 161s.; 1300 to 1304 degrees, 161s. 6d.; 1304 to 1308 degrees, 162s.; 1308 to 1312 degrees, 162s. 6d.; 1312 to 1316 degrees, 163s.; 1316 to 1320 degrees, 163s. 6d.; 1320 to 1324 degrees, 164s.; 1324 to 1328 degrees, 164s. 6d.; 1328 to 1332 degrees, 165s.; 1332 to 1336 degrees, 165s. 6d.; 1336 to 1340 degrees, 166s.; 1340 to 1344 degrees, 166s. 6d.; 1344 to 1348 degrees, 167s.; 1348 to 1352 degrees, 167s. 6d.; 1352 to 1356 degrees, 168s.; 1356 to 1360 degrees, 168s. 6d.; 1360 to 1364 degrees, 169s.; 1364 to 1368 degrees, 169s. 6d.; 1368 to 1372 degrees, 170s.; 1372 to 1376 degrees, 170s. 6d.; 1376 to 1380 degrees, 171s.; 1380 to 1384 degrees, 171s. 6d.; 1384 to 1388 degrees, 172s.; 1388 to 1392 degrees, 172s. 6d.; 1392 to 1396 degrees, 173s.; 1396 to 1400 degrees, 173s. 6d.; 1400 to 1404 degrees, 174s.; 1404 to 1408 degrees, 174s. 6d.; 1408 to 1412 degrees, 175s.; 1412 to 1416 degrees, 175s. 6d.; 1416 to 1420 degrees, 176s.; 1420 to 1424 degrees, 176s. 6d.; 1424 to 1428 degrees, 177s.; 1428 to 1432 degrees, 177s. 6d.; 1432 to 1436 degrees, 178s.; 1436 to 1440 degrees, 178s. 6d.; 1440 to 1444 degrees, 179s.; 1444 to 1448 degrees, 179s. 6d.; 1448 to 1452 degrees, 180s.; 1452 to 1456 degrees, 180s. 6d.; 1456 to 1460 degrees, 181s.; 1460 to 1464 degrees, 181s. 6d.; 1464 to 1468 degrees, 182s.; 1468 to 1472 degrees, 182s. 6d.; 1472 to 1476 degrees, 183s.; 1476 to 1480 degrees, 183s. 6d.; 1480 to 1484 degrees, 184s.; 1484 to 1488 degrees, 184s. 6d.; 1488 to 1492 degrees, 185s.; 1492 to 1496 degrees, 185s. 6d.; 1496 to 1500 degrees, 186s.; 1500 to 1504 degrees, 186s. 6d.; 1504 to 1508 degrees, 187s.; 1508 to 1512 degrees, 187s. 6d.; 1512 to 1516 degrees, 188s.; 1516 to 1520 degrees, 188s. 6d.; 1520 to 1524 degrees, 189s.; 1524 to 1528 degrees, 189s. 6d.; 1528 to 1532 degrees, 190s.; 1532 to 1536 degrees, 190s. 6d.; 1536 to 1540 degrees, 191s.; 1540 to 1544 degrees, 191s. 6d.; 1544 to 1548 degrees, 192s.; 1548 to 1552 degrees, 192s. 6d.; 1552 to 1556 degrees, 193s.; 1556 to 1560 degrees, 193s. 6d.; 1560 to 1564 degrees, 194s.; 1564 to 1568 degrees, 194s. 6d.; 1568 to 1572 degrees, 195s.; 1572 to 1576 degrees, 195s. 6d.; 1576 to 1580 degrees, 196s.; 1580 to 1584 degrees, 196s. 6d.; 1584 to 1588 degrees, 197s.; 1588 to 1592 degrees, 197s. 6d.; 1592 to 1596 degrees, 198s.; 1596 to 1600 degrees, 198s. 6d.; 1600 to 1604 degrees, 199s.; 1604 to 1608 degrees, 199s. 6d.; 1608 to 1612 degrees, 200s.; 1612 to 1616 degrees, 200s. 6d.; 1616 to 1620 degrees, 201s.; 1620 to 1624 degrees, 201s. 6d.; 1624 to 1628 degrees, 202s.; 1628 to 1632 degrees, 202s. 6d.; 1632 to 1636 degrees, 203s.; 1636 to 1640 degrees, 203s. 6d.; 1640 to 1644 degrees, 204s.; 1644 to 1648 degrees, 204s. 6d.; 1648 to 1652 degrees, 205s.; 1652 to 1656 degrees, 205s. 6d.; 1656 to 1660 degrees, 206s.; 1660 to 1664 degrees, 206s. 6d.; 1664 to 1668 degrees, 207s.; 1668 to 1672 degrees, 207s. 6d.; 1672 to 1676 degrees, 208s.; 1676 to 1680 degrees, 208s. 6d.; 1680 to 1684 degrees, 209s.; 1684 to 1688 degrees, 209s. 6d.; 1688 to 1692 degrees, 210s.; 1692 to 1696 degrees, 210s. 6d.; 1696 to 1700 degrees, 211s.; 1700 to 1704 degrees, 211s. 6d.; 1704 to 1708 degrees, 212s.; 1708 to 1712 degrees, 212s. 6d.; 1712 to 1716 degrees, 213s.; 1716 to 1720 degrees, 213s. 6d.; 1720 to 1724 degrees, 214s.; 1724 to 1728 degrees, 214s. 6d.; 1728 to 1732 degrees, 215s.; 1732 to 1736 degrees, 215s. 6d.; 1736 to 1740 degrees, 216s.; 1740 to 1744 degrees, 216s. 6d.; 1744 to 1748 degrees, 217s.; 1748 to 1752 degrees, 217s. 6d.; 1752 to 1756 degrees, 218s.; 1756 to 1760 degrees, 218s. 6d.; 1760 to 1764 degrees, 219s.; 1764 to 1768 degrees, 219s. 6d.; 1768 to 1772 degrees, 220s.; 1772 to 1776 degrees, 220s. 6d.; 1776 to 1780 degrees, 221s.; 1780 to 1784 degrees, 221s. 6d.; 1784 to 1788 degrees, 222s.; 1788 to 1792 degrees, 222s. 6d.; 1792 to 1796 degrees, 223s.; 1796 to 1800 degrees, 223s. 6d.; 1800 to 1804 degrees, 224s.; 1804 to 1808 degrees, 224s. 6d.; 1808 to 1812 degrees, 225s.; 1812 to 1816 degrees, 225s. 6d.; 1816 to 1820 degrees, 226s.; 1820 to 1824 degrees, 226s. 6d.; 1824 to 1828 degrees, 227s.; 1828 to 1832 degrees, 227s. 6d.; 1832 to 1836 degrees, 228s.; 1836 to 1840 degrees, 228s. 6d.; 1840 to 1844 degrees, 229s.; 1844 to 1848 degrees, 229s. 6d.; 1848 to 1852 degrees, 230s.; 1852 to 1856 degrees, 230s. 6d.; 1856 to 1860 degrees, 231s.; 1860 to 1864 degrees, 231s. 6d.; 1864 to 1868 degrees, 232s.; 1868 to 1872 degrees, 232s. 6d.; 1872 to 1876 degrees, 233s.; 1876 to 1880 degrees, 233s. 6d.; 1880 to 1884 degrees, 234s.; 1884 to 1888 degrees, 234s. 6d.; 1888 to 1892 degrees, 235s.; 1892 to 1896 degrees, 235s. 6d.; 1896 to 1900 degrees, 236s.; 1900 to 1904 degrees, 236s. 6d.; 1904 to 1908 degrees, 237s.; 1908 to 1912 degrees, 237s. 6d.; 1912 to 1916 degrees, 238s.; 1916 to 1920 degrees, 238s. 6d.; 1920 to 1924 degrees, 239s.; 1924 to 1928 degrees, 239s. 6d.; 1928 to 1932 degrees, 240s.; 1932 to 1936 degrees, 240s. 6d.; 1936 to 1940 degrees, 241s.; 1940 to 1944 degrees, 241s. 6d.; 1944 to 1948 degrees, 242s.; 1948 to 1952 degrees, 242s. 6d.; 1952 to 1956 degrees, 243s.; 1956 to 1960 degrees, 243s. 6d.; 1960 to 1964 degrees, 244s.; 1964 to 1968 degrees, 244s. 6d.; 1968 to 1972 degrees, 245s.; 1972 to 1976 degrees, 245s. 6d.; 1976 to 1980 degrees, 246s.; 1980 to 1984 degrees, 246s. 6d.; 1984 to 1988 degrees, 247s.; 1988 to 1992 degrees, 247s. 6d.; 1992 to 1996 degrees, 248s.; 1996 to 2000 degrees, 248s. 6d.; 2000 to 2004 degrees, 249s.; 2004 to 2008 degrees, 249s. 6d.; 2008 to 2012 degrees, 250s.; 2012 to 2016 degrees, 250s. 6d.; 2016 to 2020 degrees, 251s.; 2020 to 2024 degrees, 251s. 6d.; 2024 to 2028 degrees, 252s.; 2028 to 2032 degrees, 252s. 6d.; 2032 to 2036 degrees, 253s.; 2036 to 2040 degrees, 253s. 6d.; 2040 to 2044 degrees, 254s.; 2044 to 2048 degrees, 254s. 6d.; 2048 to 2052 degrees, 255s.; 2052 to 2056 degrees, 255s. 6d.; 2056 to 2060 degrees, 256s.; 2060 to 2064 degrees, 256s. 6d.; 2064 to 2068 degrees, 257s.; 2068 to 2072 degrees, 257s. 6d.; 2072 to 2076 degrees, 258s.; 2076 to 2080 degrees, 258s. 6d.; 2080 to 2084 degrees, 259s.; 2084 to 2088 degrees, 259s. 6d.; 2088 to 2092 degrees, 260s.; 2092 to 2096 degrees, 260s. 6d.; 2096 to 2100 degrees, 261s.; 2100 to 2104 degrees, 261s. 6d.; 2104 to 2108 degrees, 262s.; 2108 to 2112 degrees, 262s. 6d.; 2112 to 2116 degrees, 263s.; 2116 to 2120 degrees, 263s. 6d.; 2120 to 2124 degrees, 264s.; 2124 to 2128 degrees, 264s. 6d.; 2128 to 2132 degrees, 265s.; 2132 to 2136 degrees, 265s. 6d.; 2136 to 2140 degrees, 266s.; 2140 to 2144 degrees, 266s. 6d.; 2144 to 2148 degrees, 267s.; 2148 to 2152 degrees, 267s. 6d.; 2152 to 2156 degrees, 268s.; 2156 to 2160 degrees, 268s. 6d.; 2160 to 2164 degrees, 269s.; 2164 to 2168 degrees, 269s. 6d.; 2168 to 2172 degrees, 270s.; 2172 to 2176 degrees, 270s. 6d.; 2176 to 2180 degrees, 271s.; 2180 to 2184 degrees, 271s. 6d.; 2184 to 2188 degrees, 272s.; 2188 to 2192 degrees, 272s. 6d.; 2192 to 2196 degrees, 273s.; 2196 to 2200 degrees, 273s. 6d.; 2200 to 2204 degrees, 274s.; 2204 to 2208 degrees, 274s. 6d.; 2208 to 2212 degrees, 275s.; 2212 to 2216 degrees, 275s. 6d.; 2216 to 2220 degrees, 276s.; 2220 to 2224 degrees, 276s. 6d.; 2224 to 2228 degrees, 277s.; 2228 to 2232 degrees, 277s. 6d.; 2232 to 2236 degrees, 278s.; 2236 to 2240 degrees, 278s. 6d.; 2240 to 2244 degrees, 279s.; 2244 to 2248 degrees, 279s. 6d.; 2248 to 2252 degrees, 280s.; 2252 to 2256 degrees, 280s. 6d.; 2256 to 2260 degrees, 281s.; 2260 to 2264 degrees, 281s. 6d.; 2264 to 2268 degrees, 282s.; 2268 to 2272 degrees, 282s. 6d.; 2272 to 2276 degrees, 283s.; 2276 to 2280 degrees, 283s. 6d.; 2280 to 2284 degrees, 284s.; 2284 to 2288 degrees, 284s. 6d.; 2288 to 2292 degrees, 285s.; 2292 to 2296 degrees, 285s. 6d.; 2296 to 2300 degrees, 286s.; 2300 to 2304 degrees, 286s. 6d.; 2304 to 2308 degrees, 287s.; 2308 to 2312 degrees, 287s. 6d.; 2312 to 2316 degrees, 288s.; 2316 to 2320 degrees, 288s. 6d.; 2320 to 2324 degrees, 289s.; 2324 to 2328 degrees, 289s. 6d.; 2328 to 2332 degrees, 290s.; 2332 to 2336 degrees, 290s. 6d.; 2336 to 2340 degrees, 291s.; 2340 to 2344 degrees, 291s. 6d.; 2344 to 2348 degrees, 292s.; 2348 to 2352 degrees, 292s. 6d.; 2352 to 2356 degrees, 293s.; 2356 to 2360 degrees, 293s. 6d.; 2360 to 2364 degrees, 294s.; 2364 to 2368 degrees, 294s. 6d.; 2368 to 2372 degrees, 295s.; 2372 to 2376 degrees, 295s. 6d.; 2376 to 2380 degrees, 296s.; 2380 to 2384 degrees, 296s. 6d.; 2384 to 2388 degrees, 297s.; 2388 to 2392 degrees, 297s. 6d.; 2392 to 2396 degrees, 298s.; 2396 to 2400 degrees, 298s. 6d.; 2400 to 2404 degrees, 299s.; 2404 to 2408 degrees, 299s. 6d.; 2408 to 2412 degrees, 300s.; 2412 to 2416 degrees, 300s. 6d.; 2416 to 2420 degrees, 301s.; 2420 to 2424 degrees, 301s. 6d.; 2424 to 2428 degrees, 302s.; 2428 to 2432 degrees, 302s. 6d.; 2432

100

J. W. WATKIN has received instructions from **M. J. Carter** to sell by auction, on the Exhibition Grounds, **TO-MORROW, TUESDAY**, at 3 p.m.,
Well-built pavilion, 12 feet x 12 feet, with 5 feet veranda on four sides, galvanised from roof.
Terms cash.

Mr. GEORGE BISHOP.

The terms will be liberal even for this wonderfully liberal age :
10 PER CENT. DEPOSIT.
10 PER CENT. IN SIX MONTHS,
and the balance within three years.
These are by far the pick BIDDERS on the RAILWAY LINE.
MILLS and FILL, Auctioneers.

ACCESS to the centre of the CITY.
As **STERLING INVESTMENTS** these properties cannot be sur-
passed, if equalled in this locality.

INSPECTION IS INVITED.

DAY OF SALE
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16.

The stock-in-trade of a publican, including wines, spirits, beer, measure, &c., &c., together with a quantity of valuable household furniture and effects; also the defendant's interest in the lease, license, and good will of the said house.

Terms, cash.

CHARLES COWPER, Sheriff.

The tramway route for West Botany is surveyed along Cook's River Road to the DAM, and from thence will pass along the Rocky Point ROAD, having a stopping place at the corner of Forest Road, within half a mile of the Block of Land now to be sold.

Inspection is particularly invited.

A plan can be inspected at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney at any time.

LAVENDER; OF, GRIFFITHS Sydney.
 and WEAVER,
 or,
 R. GOLDSBROUGH and CO., Melbourne.

N.B.—The whole of this magnificent tract of country is so
 nearly enclosed, and will be entirely so without cost to the pu-
 blic (guaranteed).

TO TO

LADY is desirous of meeting with a young man to share her soul's happiness. Confident heart! Address Mr. Whitaker's, chemist, King-street South.

FATHERS, families and single gentlemen. J. Jamieson-writer.

THE FIDELITY, 188 New-kyl, at Harrington's, 6, 7, & 8, opposite street near Liverpool-street.

AND RENDANCE; a good table and excellent

and RESIDENCE for two single men. Apply
to Shepherd-street, Dalington.
and RESIDENCE at 22, Westminster-
street; no children.

and LODGING. Mrs. washing done, Lodg-
ing 2 men, each. 24, Post-office, Dalington.

and RESIDENCE for Lady and Gentleman;
boarders. 209, Victoria-street, Dalington.

and RESIDENCE. 32, Wyndham-square;
no children. Mrs. CROFT.

1. Two women, Mrs. C. Church, 1111
 Buena and Riverside, subject of 4 gentlemen.
 Terms: liberal. Mrs. Phillips.
 2. OF AIR—ELM COURT, Mass Vale. Apply
 letter, Elm Court 1st St. Law on 229, C. August 2.
 3. METROURNE CLUB, 622, C. G. G. G. G. G.
 and 101st St. 21 per week. Money, 101st St.
 4. STABLE HOME for three or four respectable
 men, moderate. 425, North Street, Saint Hill.
 5. STABLE HOME, private family, two gentle-

CLUB HOTEL, 133, Blinn-street,
best situation and most comfortable
Private suite apartment, detached bath, billi-
ards, piano, furnished to suit married couple;
convenience at 131, Phillips-street, to R.F.
furnished Room, suit married couple; 105,
corner street, near Court-house, East, Philad.
furnished front ROOM, respectable young Man;

[illegible]

VALE HOUSE, 225, Macquarie-st.,—Drawing
suite vacant. Apartments for families & gentlemen.
DOWLING-ST., Moore Pk.—Board and Resi-
dence, to family. Vaselets 2 gentlemen; every comfort.
FREE BOARDING HOUSE, Church Hill.—
7 rooms; Mrs. Montford, new agent, George-st.
BOARD AND RESIDENCE, 175, Macqua-
rie-st., front rooms vacant, suitable for 2 or gentlemen.
BURKHEAD'S HOTEL, U.S.E.,
180, MACQUARIE STREET NORTH,
opposite PARLIAMENT HOUSES.

PRIVATE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

"S" HOTEL, St. Martin's-lower-end, adjoining
Camp-Park-Office, situated in the centre of London.
In 1879, refitted, and now has 60 rooms, each
including bath & W.C. Bedding terms private, day,
and family. Lunch, Dinner, Attendance, and AMUSEMENTS,
by the use of Smoking, Reading, Ladies' Coffee
Rooms, free. Night Porters. QUAREMAINE
detour.

FOR ACCOMMODATION for young gentle-
men business. Great House, 141, Prince-street,
near Oxford-street.

OUR BOARD AND Residence, King-street South,
near Cannon-street.

MR. PALMER, boot warehouse, Grosvenor Market, near St. James's Park, has a number of rooms for board and residence. 96, Leinster House-street, Mount Park. Terms moderate.

HOUSE, No. 1, Grosvenor-terrace, Church-chapartment 8 vacant. Mrs. H. Dodd sixth.

2 unfurnished rooms and kitchen; rent 22s, Oxford-street, opposite the Museum.

2 furnished BEDROOM, with balcony, for a single man, 180, Grosvenor-street.

2 furnished BEDROOM, with use of bath. 14, Princes-street, St. James's, tenth.

a furnished Front ROOM, with balcony; bath
use of kitchen. 61, Macquarie-street South.
A large ROOM, fireplace, furnished or unfur-
nished. Kingston Cottage, William-street South.
Well-known friends will find a comfortable HOME.
Well-terrace, Point Piper Road, Woolloomooloo.
HOMES, Wynyard-square North, Sydney.
Late Family Hotel and Boarding Establishment,
for gentlemen and families.
Single sitting and double single bedrooms;
suitable in dining-room for parties of two or more.

per day; liberal terms to permanent tenants.
 ROOMS FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.
 11 Union, Ardmore House, Wyndham-square.
 ROOMS for two or three young men, separate
 and moderate. 11 Union, Ardmore House.
 UNFURNISHED BEDROOM. "Charles,"
 Herald Office.
 FURNISHED by 2 ladies, separate BEDROOMS,
 near Bedford or Victoria, nr. station. G. W., Milton D.O.
 LET, by a gentleman, BOARD AND RESI-
 DENCE. State terms, K. P., Herald Office.

ED, furnished BEDROOM: lady at business;
heights Darlington. Permanent, P. O., Oxford-st.

Houses and Land for Sale.

KFRRIARS. BLACKFRIARS.

**SERVED AUCTION SALE, NEXT SATURDAY
AFTERNOON,
3 o'clock.**

ON THE GROUND.

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WILL BE SOLD at auction, three Edmonds, and
only residences, at REDFERN, fronting Clarendon
known as
"MELROSE COTTAGE,"
"SALFORD,"
"BESBROOK."
HARDIE AND GORMAN,
Auctioneers.
COVE LAND SALE. — FIVE ACRES
RUD FARM BLOCKS, for AUCTION SALE, NEXT
V, 14th June, at the ROOMS of
HARDIE AND GORMAN.

obtainable.

CLASS FAIRM, or GRAZING ESTATE, 3
miles distant from the DEBBIO RAILWAY STATION,
RINDALE. This property, which consists of
a black, is added to be the best property of its
sort. THE IMPROVEMENTS are as follows:
The Estate is fenced and subdivided into
and 100 acres are cleared and under crop—wheat,
grass never-falling dam for stock.
This desirable property can be obtained from
HARDIE and GORMAN,
177, to be sold.

TO LET, H
and large
street, Surry Hill,
TO LET, H
warhouse
177, to be sold.

TO LET, H
dear, H

RAIL SITE required for the purpose of extending
the exchange. Send price and particulars to the
King of the Hill.

5 rooms, ground 26 x 175; leasehold; price,
50 cash, balance 13s week. BURFITT, 359, George-
street, Glasgow.

ES (2), 2, Gables, 3 rooms, good position, 'Torrens'
sec., £410-£120 cash. BURFITT, 359, George-street,
Glasgow.

OLD—FOR SALE, improved Block of LAND; 1
acre for villa. JACKSON, 141, Pitt-street.

ALL INTENDING PURCHASERS
are invited to inspect our
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OF
PROPERTIES FOR SALE.
at the Sale Rooms, or sent free on application.
Full information, with cards to view,
BATT AND RODD,
Auctioneers, Palace Arcade, No. 85, Pitt-street.

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—For SALE, HOUSE, facing the Pier, a
BLIZZARD and CO., 402, George-street.
—STREET.—2 freehold HOUSES will be
asap. BLIZZARD and CO., 192, George-street.
—ALLOTMENTS, Freshford, Waterdon, near
HOUSE, 10s per foot. Lithograph 2s. Barton-st.
—LE, Lot No. 1, Section 13, Underwood
Homestead, Waterdon, 3s. Barton-street.
—ALLOTMENT, Fenwick-street, Bondi, 180
sq. feet. Particulars 3s. Barton-street.
—B. RTT. — 1st. 2nd. 3rd. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th. 10th. 11th. 12th. 13th. 14th. 15th. 16th. 17th. 18th. 19th. 20th. 21st. 22nd. 23rd. 24th. 25th. 26th. 27th. 28th. 29th. 30th. 31st. 32nd. 33rd. 34th. 35th. 36th. 37th. 38th. 39th. 40th. 41st. 42nd. 43rd. 44th. 45th. 46th. 47th. 48th. 49th. 50th. 51st. 52nd. 53rd. 54th. 55th. 56th. 57th. 58th. 59th. 60th. 61st. 62nd. 63rd. 64th. 65th. 66th. 67th. 68th. 69th. 70th. 71st. 72nd. 73rd. 74th. 75th. 76th. 77th. 78th. 79th. 80th. 81st. 82nd. 83rd. 84th. 85th. 86th. 87th. 88th. 89th. 90th. 91st. 92nd. 93rd. 94th. 95th. 96th. 97th. 98th. 99th. 100th. 101st. 102nd. 103rd. 104th. 105th. 106th. 107th. 108th. 109th. 110th. 111th. 112th. 113th. 114th. 115th. 116th. 117th. 118th. 119th. 120th. 121st. 122nd. 123rd. 124th. 125th. 126th. 127th. 128th. 129th. 130th. 131st. 132nd. 133rd. 134th. 135th. 136th. 137th. 138th. 139th. 140th. 141st. 142nd. 143rd. 144th. 145th. 146th. 147th. 148th. 149th. 150th. 151st. 152nd. 153rd. 154th. 155th. 156th. 157th. 158th. 159th. 160th. 161st. 162nd. 163rd. 164th. 165th. 166th. 167th. 168th. 169th. 170th. 171st. 172nd. 173rd. 174th. 175th. 176th. 177th. 178th. 179th. 180th. 181st. 182nd. 183rd. 184th. 185th. 186th. 187th. 188th. 189th. 190th. 191st. 192nd. 193rd. 194th. 195th. 196th. 197th. 198th. 199th. 200th. 201st. 202nd. 203rd. 204th. 205th. 206th. 207th. 208th. 209th. 210th. 211st. 212nd. 213th. 214th. 215th. 216th. 217th. 218th. 219th. 220th. 221st. 222nd. 223rd. 224th. 225th. 226th. 227th. 228th. 229th. 230th. 231st. 232nd. 233rd. 234th. 235th. 236th. 237th. 238th. 239th. 240th. 241st. 242nd. 243rd. 244th. 245th. 246th. 247th. 248th. 249th. 250th. 251st. 252nd. 253rd. 254th. 255th. 256th. 257th. 258th. 259th. 260th. 261st. 262nd. 263rd. 264th. 265th. 266th. 267th. 268th. 269th. 270th. 271st. 272nd. 273rd. 274th. 275th. 276th. 277th. 278th. 279th. 280th. 281st. 282nd. 283rd. 284th. 285th. 286th. 287th. 288th. 289th. 290th. 291st. 292nd. 293rd. 294th. 295th. 296th. 297th. 298th. 299th. 300th. 301st. 302nd. 303rd. 304th. 305th. 306th. 307th. 308th. 309th. 310th. 311st. 312nd. 313th. 314th. 315th. 316th. 317th. 318th. 319th. 320th. 321st. 322nd. 323rd. 324th. 325th. 326th. 327th. 328th. 329th. 330th. 331st. 332nd. 333rd. 334th. 335th. 336th. 337th. 338th. 339th. 340th. 341st. 342nd. 343rd. 344th. 345th. 346th. 347th. 348th. 349th. 350th. 351st. 352nd. 353rd. 354th. 355th. 356th. 357th. 358th. 359th. 360th. 361st. 362nd. 363rd. 364th. 365th. 366th. 367th. 368th. 369th. 370th. 371st. 372nd. 373rd. 374th. 375th. 376th. 377th. 378th. 379th. 380th. 381st. 382nd. 383rd. 384th. 385th. 386th. 387th. 388th. 389th. 390th. 391st. 392nd. 393rd. 394th. 395th. 396th. 397th. 398th. 399th. 400th. 401st. 402nd. 403rd. 404th. 405th. 406th. 407th. 408th. 409th. 410th. 411st. 412nd. 413th. 414th. 415th. 416th. 417th. 418th. 419th. 420th. 421st. 422nd. 423rd. 424th. 425th. 426th. 427th. 428th. 429th. 430th. 431st. 432nd. 433rd. 434th. 435th. 436th. 437th. 438th. 439th. 440th. 441st. 442nd. 443rd. 444th. 445th. 446th. 447th. 448th. 449th. 450th. 451st. 452nd. 453rd. 454th. 455th. 456th. 457th. 458th. 459th. 460th. 461st. 462nd. 463rd. 464th. 465th. 466th. 467th. 468th. 469th. 470th. 471st. 472nd. 473rd. 474th. 475th. 476th. 477th. 478th. 479th. 480th. 481st. 482nd. 483rd. 484th. 485th. 486th. 487th. 488th. 489th. 490th. 491st. 492nd. 493rd. 494th. 495th. 496th. 497th. 498th. 499th. 500th. 501st. 502nd. 503rd. 504th. 505th. 506th. 507th. 508th. 509th. 510th. 511st. 512nd. 513th. 514th. 515th. 516th. 517th. 518th. 519th. 520th. 521st. 522nd. 523rd. 524th. 525th. 526th. 527th. 528th. 529th. 530th. 531st. 532nd. 533rd. 534th. 535th. 536th. 537th. 538th. 539th. 540th. 541st. 542nd. 543rd. 544th. 545th. 546th. 547th. 548th. 549th. 550th. 551st. 552nd. 553rd. 554th. 555th. 556th. 557th. 558th. 559th. 560th. 561st. 562nd. 563rd. 564th. 565th. 566th. 567th. 568th. 569th. 570th. 571st. 572nd. 573rd. 574th. 575th. 576th. 577th. 578th. 579th. 580th. 581st. 582nd. 583rd. 584th. 585th. 586th. 587th. 588th. 589th. 590th. 591st. 592nd. 593rd. 594th. 595th. 596th. 597th. 598th. 599th. 600th. 601st. 602nd. 603rd. 604th. 605th. 606th. 607th. 608th. 609th. 610th. 611st. 612nd. 613th. 614th. 615th. 616th. 617th. 618th. 619th. 620th. 621st. 622nd. 623rd. 624th. 625th. 626th. 627th. 628th. 629th. 630th. 631st. 632nd. 633rd. 634th. 635th. 636th. 637th. 638th. 639th. 640th. 641st. 642nd. 643rd. 644th. 645th. 646th. 647th. 648th. 649th. 650th. 651st. 652nd. 653rd. 654th. 655th. 656th. 657th. 658th. 659th. 660th. 661st. 662nd. 663rd. 664th. 665th. 666th. 667th. 668th. 669th. 670th. 671st. 6

O'NEAL
SYDNEY.—Framed
at the office of
streets, Monday

HAARDIE and GORMAN,
Auctioneers.
FLET. Apply to W. Douglass, 126
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